



PUBLISHED DAILY AND TRI-WEEKLY BY  
EDGAR SNOWDEN.

**ALEXANDRIA:**  
FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 20, 1858.

The celebration of the success of the Atlantic Telegraph, by the citizens of New York, was one of the most enthusiastic demonstrations ever exhibited in that city. The city resounded with the firing of cannon at intervals from day break till dark. The streets were gay with the banners and with the flags of all nations. At night, the City Hall and other public buildings, and numerous private residences were brilliantly illuminated, and the display of fireworks on the City Hall and Central Park and elsewhere, was unprecedented. About midnight, however, the calamity of the partial burning of the City Hall, occurred, (as stated in a telegraphic despatch in yesterday's Gazette.)

The damage by fire and water cannot well fall short of \$50,000. Some of the largest paintings in the Governor's room were removed to prevent their injury by water. All the documents were saved. The origin of the fire is attributed to a spark from the pyrotechnic display. The building was commenced in 1803, and finished in 1812, at an expense of \$500,000, exclusive of the furniture. Its length is 216 feet, breadth 105 and height 51. The cupola, in which was the illuminated clock, rose from the centre of the roof, surmounted by a colossal figure of Justice, holding in her right hand a balance, and in her left a sword pointing to the ground. This figure is now fallen.

The Union does not "take much by its motion" relative to taxing officials for party purposes. The Richmond Enquirer has this article on the subject:—"We feel it to be our duty to enter our decided protest against any 'tax on officials.'" The above, from the Washington Union, is the first admission of the existence of a practice which we heretofore believed to exist only in idle rumor. The Union is "ignorant of the authority upon which this payment is demanded," as the purpose to which it is applied when received. "What authority can exist for a 'tax on officials'?" What does the Union mean by "voluntarily contribute the amount at least two dollars and a half a year," of which the "payment is demanded" by some "authority" of which the Union professes very great ignorance? What does the Union mean by insinuating that the Administration has "miserable scavengers" "at their desks," who devote "the balance of their time to assaults upon the Democracy?" Is "miserable scavengers" a proper epithet for the clerks at Washington, appointed by the President and his Secretaries?

The Union states that there is no doubt the Court of Claims will be prepared, at its meeting on the first Monday of November, to determine all the cases heretofore submitted to it. The present indications authorize the conclusion that the business in the Court of Claims will hereafter be as thoroughly considered and promptly despatched as in any other tribunal where causes of the same complexity and magnitude are considered and determined. But, as all the decisions of the Court have to be passed upon by Congress, the fear is, that the docket will be swelled in that body, and the delay occur there.

The Queen's Message to the British Parliament, on the occasion of the recent prorogation, contains the usual tender of thanks for all that has been done. The Message also expresses the hope that the formation of the new colony of British Caledonia, and the emigration to Fraser's River, may result in the settling of a continuous line of loyal British subjects from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

We have received from the publishers, Messrs. Dick & Fitzgerald, New York, "The Arts of Beauty," by Lola Montez. This book contains an account, in detail, of the antipathy by the fashionable ladies of Europe, for the purpose of developing and preserving their beauty, also hints to the gentlemen on the art of fascinating, and is a curious as well as characteristic work. For sale by James Entwistle & Son.

Recently it was reported that Gen. Comonfort, of Mexico, was called out of a tavern in Western Virginia, for bad conduct. The real Gen. Comonfort was in New York. Some impudent fellow had assumed his name. Late the names of several British noblemen, arrived in this country, have been assumed by thieves and impostors.

The Omnibus Depot of Mr. William Robertson, in Baltimore, was burned down on Wednesday morning last. Some eighteen horses perished in the flames, and several omnibuses, and a large quantity of hay and other horse food, were destroyed. The fire is supposed to have been accidental. Loss \$15, or \$20,000.

Mr. Richard B. Grubb, of Hillsboro', Loudoun County, Va., has been recently very successful in taming and subduing wild and vicious horses. He is a *Raree* in his way. Some of the experiments he has made, are quite as good as those reported of the horse tamer in London.

The late Rev. Dudley A. Tyng had insured his life in a London office for \$5,000. That amount has just been paid over to his family.

Mr. Lohrer, it is stated by the Valley (Lexington) Star, will issue his reply to the late Card of Dr. Ruffner, in the course of the present week.

We are pleased to learn that Samuel T. W. Walker, esq., editor of the Rockingham Valley Democrat, is recovering from his late severe illness.

John Monkhouse, the teller of the Bank of Montreal, in Canada, after having robbed the bank of several thousand dollars, deceased last Saturday.

The people of Toronto have been getting up a Crystal Palace for the exhibition of the products and industry of the Canadian provinces. The palace is expected to be opened by the first of October. A movement has been got up in connection with it, to invite Queen Victoria to preside in person over the opening of the palace, or to send the Prince of Wales or some other member of the royal family to do so. A petition to that effect has been signed by all the leading men of the country, and an influential citizen, Mr. John G. Norris, sailed in the Persia on Wednesday to present it to her Majesty.

The Hagerstown Herald says, a few weeks ago, we announced in two successive numbers of our paper, the deaths of Jacob and Daniel H. Schenck, old and highly respectable citizens of this country, and this week we have to record the death of another brother, Mr. Henry Schenck, which occurred at Peoria, Illinois, on the same day his brother Daniel expired in this country. These brothers were all advanced in life, and were members of one of the oldest and most influential families numbered among the first settlers of the country.

The Loudoun Mirror invites the immediate attention of the owners of slaves in Loudoun county, to the propriety of adopting some effective means for the protection of their property against those internal and external foes, who are the cause of such a large loss every year in the way of runaway slaves, to say nothing of the impudence and general dissatisfaction instilled in those who, from fear or want of opportunity, fail to make their way to a free State.

The Charleston Courier says:—"The Constitutional Union can rely upon it that the yellow fever reports are greatly exaggerated." There are a few cases of yellow fever in the city, but it is not true that the disease is "prevailing in an epidemic form." The regular report of the City Register for the last week reported one death by yellow fever. Whatever deaths may occur in the future will be recorded in the same way."

Mr. Farren, superintendent at the east mouth of the famous Hoosier Tunnel, says that the prospects grow more and more cheering as regards the softness of the rock. They are now putting the drill holes six feet, and each blast throws out that depth. One day last week the drill of one of the laborers punctured a vein of water that had probably been pent up in the mountain since it was first built, and a stream rushed out of the hole for two hours, before it abated.

Judge Enos B. Cordell, (Democrat,) is elected a Representative from Jefferson City (Cole county) to the Legislature of Missouri. Mr. C. is a native of Loudoun county, Virginia, and before his removal to Missouri was a popular young merchant in Charlottesville, where he married a daughter of the late David Humphreys.

The boiler of Dexter & Brothers' cotton mill, at Pawtucket, R. I., exploded Monday morning, tearing the building into fragments, nearly destroying a grocery store, and making a complete wreck of an adjoining drug store. The mill took fire and was totally destroyed. A boy was taken out of the ruins, very seriously injured.

The Camp Meeting of Winchester Circuit and Station, to commence to day at "Christman's Springs," about ten miles south-west of Winchester, near the Valley Turnpike, will, it is anticipated, be one of the largest gatherings of the kind ever held in that part of the State.

A little child, one of a picnic party from Baltimore, on Monday last, was run over and killed by the express train on the Washington and Baltimore Railroad. The child attempted to cross the track a little ahead of the Locomotive.

The Drought is doing more damage to the corn crop than is generally imagined. We have unfavorable accounts from Fauquier, Loudoun, and some of the Northern Neck counties.

New York is now full of strangers. It is almost impossible to get accommodations at the Astor, St. Nicholas, Metropolitan, or any other of the large hotels, except in the attic.

It is understood that the Secretary of War will make an official visit to Fort Monroe during the next week, and sojourn for a few days in the guest of Mr. Sigar, at the Hygeia Hotel.

The Loudoun Democratic Mirror has been enlarged.

Arrival of the Niagara-Cable. New York, Aug. 18.—The United States steam-ship Niagara arrived and anchored off the Battery at 5 P. M. She was greeted by salutes from various points.

Mr. Field has not the slightest doubt of the entire success of the enterprise. He wrote by the Persia to-day to the Directors in London to prepare another cable immediately, as it was evident that the present one, which will in a short time transmit messages as rapidly as any air-line, will not be sufficient for all the business.

The cable from the Governments of the United States and Great Britain, until the 1st of September.

Arrival of the City of Washington. New York, August 18.—The steamer City of Washington has arrived, with Liverpool dates of the 4th.

#### Extravagance of the Government.

From a speech of Senator Trumbull delivered in Chicago, Illinois, a few days ago, we make the following extract. Whatever we may think of the politics of the Senator, if he states facts in relation to the operations of government, we must hear and learn: "The expenses of the government, as you have probably often heard, have increased enormously within a few years. The amount of money at the disposal of government for this year is more than one hundred millions of dollars. This I know has sometimes been disputed; but I have here the official statement made by the clerk of the House of Representatives, showing that more than eighty-one millions were specifically appropriated at the last session of Congress, and there are indefinite appropriations to pay claims, the precise amount of which is not yet known, which amount, at the latest estimate, is three millions and a half, making an unexpended balance of appropriations made last year, amounting to more than sixteen millions. These sums altogether make more than a hundred millions of dollars at the disposal of the administration, for the present fiscal year. I know it is said that it is unfair to charge all this to this year; that a surplus will remain at the end of this year to be carried to the next list; but I think it is much more likely that the administration will come in with a deficiency bill, and ask for some ten millions more, as they did at the last Congress, than that any surplus will remain. The expenses of the government during the Administration of General Pierce were \$232,820,632. This is more than all the expenses of the government from 1790, when it was organized, for thirty years together, including the war with Great Britain in 1812. General Pierce expended more money during the four years of peace than our government expended for the first thirty years after its organization. In 1823, the expenditures of the government for all purposes, exclusive of the public debt, were \$9,784,164.59. In 1857, the expenses of the government, exclusive of the public debt, were \$95,032,559.76. The *pro rata* according to the population in 1823, was 94 cents on each individual. The *pro rata* in 1857 was \$2.28 per man—94 cents in 1823, according to population. Now these facts ought to attract the attention of the country; but perhaps if I were to state in detail some of the wastefulness of this government—some of the means by which these expenses have been increased, it would strike some minds more forcibly. I will call your attention to the city of Chicago. You have a custom house located here. In 1852, or for the fiscal year ending in June, 1853, the last year of Fillmore's administration, the tax collected at Chicago \$111,808.86. Six men were employed to collect it, and they were paid \$2,882.12. That was a little over two per cent. For the year ending June 30, 1856, there was collected at Chicago \$145,662.40. Sixteen men were employed in its collection, and they were paid \$14,349.29, for doing it. Now I ask you, living right here as you do, is there any reason for this increased expenditure? Can you tell me any reason why it cost ten per cent the last fiscal year to collect the revenue at this port, and only a little over two cent four years ago? Is there any reason for it except that the government wants to shew the money upon favorites? ('Yes, there is a reason.') I don't know what it is. ('The democratic party must be sustained.')—Laughter and applause. I think that is the best reason. (Renewed laughter.) But Chicago is only a single instance. I have the official report here, and I will state a few other cases to show you how the government expends money. There are some other points where the expenditures for collecting the revenue are much worse than at this point. At Wilmington, Delaware, there was collected in 1857, \$2,004,435. How many men do you suppose it took to collect that amount, and how much do you suppose they got for it? It took eight men, and the expense of collecting was \$15,848.38. (Laughter.) Gentlemen you begin to see soon. These are the best of cases. At Annapolis, Maryland, there was collected \$58,745.25. (Renewed laughter.) How many men do you suppose it took to collect that? It took four, and they were paid for their services \$883.42. At Oronoke, in North Carolina, \$24,355 were collected in 1857. (Laughter.) It took seven men to do it. (Laughter.) And an economical government, under a Democratic administration, priding itself on its economy, paid seven men to collect this \$24,355. At Port Oxford, Oregon, \$2,301.52. (Laughter.) You would expect something extravagant over there—there was collected \$5.85, and it took two men to collect it, and they were paid for collecting \$2,703.08. (Great laughter.) Can any of you make the calculation of the per centage that was paid to collect \$5.85? I believe it was about five hundred to one. Don't you think the government ought to get relief? At Monterey, California, the amount collected in 1857 was \$45.25. Three men were employed to collect it, and paid for doing it \$7,479.95. At Buffalo, there was collected \$10,140.53. There were three men employed in its collection, and they were paid \$15,896.51. I will not weary you by reading this list of other cases. It is the official report of the Secretary of the Treasury, in answer to a requisition of the Senate calling upon him to know how many employees he had at the different Custom Houses; what he paid them; how much they collected, &c., and here is the official report from every collection district in the United States. I have singled out a part of them as examples. ['When can we have the report?'] You can have this published—it is a public document. (Laughter.) I will now give you some account of the total expense of collecting the revenue for several years past. In 1850, Congress passed a law appropriating \$2,450,000 annually to defray the expenses of collecting the revenue east of the Rocky Mountains. During Taylor's and Fillmore's administration, the whole revenue east of the Rocky Mountains was collected for about two million dollars per annum, leaving a surplus of more than \$1,600,000 at the end of the four years. During the four years of the administration of General Pierce, he used up \$2,450,000 per annum and every dollar of the \$1,600,000 remaining over from the Fillmore administration besides. After Mr. Buchanan came into power, Mr. Secretary Cobb, in his first report, asked Congress to appropriate \$3,700,000 annually to collect the revenue in the same district of country where only about \$2,000,000 had been required five years before.

What was the reason for this vast increase of expense? None was given. Congress did not appropriate the \$3,700,000 asked for, but it did appropriate \$3,700,000 for collecting the revenue east of the Rocky Mountains. The amount of the revenue collected was less than during Fillmore's administration, when it was \$1,600,000. The reason of this increase is partly because extraordinary officers have been employed. Gen. Pierce added more than three hundred clerks to the Custom house in New York, and I suppose they were paid over \$1,000 apiece—that alone would make \$300,000 and so it was that the average annual expense of collecting the revenue this side of California during the Pierce administration was nearly a million more than during Fillmore's; and during the first year of Buchanan's administration they want \$1,300,000 more to collect the revenue there, a single year than it took four years before. Fellow-citizens, are you for continuing this state of things? Does it meet your approbation? ('No no, no.') Do you not think it would be better to take some of this money, to protect your immense commerce, to improve your harbors, and save the lives of your citizens, who are in charge, and to use the money in the opinion of the ruling dynasty (laughter), but it is not unconstitutional to pay a man five hundred dollars to collect one. (Laughter.) I could detain you, fellow citizens, for hours, in pointing out the extravagances of the past and present administrations, with all their professions of economy. But I have said enough. I trust, to call your attention to the matter. I have stated the gross amount which the government is using per annum, and you will find that for the last five years more money was expended than for the first thirty years of the government. The increase of expenditures is many times as great as the increase of population, or the extent of country, and there is no reason for this. But there is not only extravagance in the collection of the revenue, but in all branches of the public service. They are in the habit at Washington of multiplying offices. Judicial districts are divided when there is no cause for it, and when the public service does not require it, and then judges and marshals and attorneys are appointed, and the expense established when there is no occasion for them. Some of the same of our country are lavished upon favorite places in the construction of magnificent palaces. I verily believe that this government can be carried on, and properly carried on, for less than one half of the money now used by this administration professing economy. (Cheers and loud applause.)

Telegraphic Despatches. St. Louis, N. F., Aug. 17.—Mr. De Santy, the electrician in chief, at Trinity Bay, says that he is unable to give any information for publication as to the working of the cable.

The reception of the Queen's message was commenced early yesterday morning and not finished until this morning, but it was stopped several hours to allow of repairs to the cable.

Boston, August 17.—In Andover, last night, a large building owned by the Mansfield Thread Manufacturing Company, the sawing mill of Hayward, Briggs & Co., and Everett, Dunn & Co., jewelers, was destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated at \$250,000. One hundred and fifty persons are thrown out of employment.

St. Louis, Aug. 17.—Leavenworth advices of the 14th inst., state that Lieut. Colonel Johnston, first cavalry, and Capt. Simpson, second cavalry, with a detachment, have arrived from the plains. The former shortly assumes the command of Fort Riley.

New Orleans, Aug. 17.—The deaths by fever for the week past, amounted to 285. The deaths yesterday numbered 53.

New York, Aug. 18.—The steamer Persia, with 220 passengers and nearly \$700,000 in specie, sailed today for Liverpool.

Rochester, N. Y., Aug. 17.—Longmire's brewery was destroyed by fire today. Also Dundas & Halliwell's shoe-making factory and D. Halliwell's bath. Loss \$30,000, upon which there was an insurance of \$20,000.

Pittsburg, August 18.—The Allegheny county democratic convention has refused to endorse the national administration.

Falling Fruit. Already the apples, pears and plums are beginning to drop abundantly from the trees.

If you examine these, you will discover not a single sound specimen among them. They have fallen, not by the winds, but quite likely prematurely from disease. Look at them open, and you find either the seeds, or the grub already at the entrance of the fruit. Every one of these fruits is a pest-house, to be immediately destroyed. It is good work for the boys to pick them up and throw them into the pig sty, where they will be devoured or rot among the fermenting manures. We are persuaded that the destruction caused by the curculio, and by the grubs that prey upon the apples and pears, is caused mainly by the neglect of this simple precaution.

The fallen fruit is suffered to lie upon the ground, and mature its progeny of insects. The next year they swarm in numbers, and the farmer complains of the loss of something peculiar in his soil and climate; he cannot grow good fruit. The difficulty is in the man, and not in his soil. Pick up the fallen fruit. And this reminds us of an apple orchard we visited last season. The proprietor had been accustomed for years to turn in his stock pigs, and to keep them through the season, until the apples were sufficiently matured for making cider. Not an apple escaped the pigs from July to September. The consequence of this policy was, that he had fair handsome apples to sell, while his neighbors were complaining that their fruit was nearly all perforated with worms. Shall the pigs have charges at the fallen fruit?—*American Agriculturist*.

Important Mail Service. We learn that Postmaster General Brown has directed the contractor for the great overland mail route to California, to run as follows:—Louis Mo., St. Louis, Mo., Springfield, Mo., Fayetteville, Ark., Fort Smith, Ark., Bismarck, Tex., Franklin and Fort Yuma, Cal., to San Francisco. Also, from Memphis, Tenn., via Little Rock to Fort Smith, connecting at the latter place with the above mentioned route—the contractors to include such other offices as may be designated from time to time, by the Department. This important arrangement will commence about the 15th of September and run through each way in twenty-five days—starting from each termination Monday and Thursday mornings.

The Postmaster General has also improved the service between Santa Fe and El Paso by weekly trips—making a weekly mail all the way from Independence, Missouri, to San Antonio, Texas by way of Santa Fe, New Mexico, a distance of about two thousand miles. At San Antonio, this line connects with important routes to New Orleans, Louisiana, and San Francisco, California.—*Baltimore Sun*.

Charge not Sustained. On Monday last, a married man of Clarke county was arraigned before Justices Bowen and Davis, of this place, on a charge made by a white woman that he had attempted to commit a gross outrage on her person. Five witnesses were examined on the part of the Commonwealth, two of whom testified that the lady was seen pleasantly situated alongside of the accused, riding in his vehicle. There was no evidence, however, corroborative of the woman's statements, and she did not come into court with hands sufficiently clean to entitle her testimony to belief, without some proof in support of her statements. It was accordingly considered by the gentlemen Justices, and the accused exonerated from so grave a charge.—*Winchester Vir.*

Failure of the Fruit Crop. We regret to hear complaints, from various quarters, of either the partial or total failure of the fruit crop.

It is to be feared that there will be scarcely any pears, apples or peaches this year, in either Carroll, Harford or Baltimore counties, in this State, or York county, Pa. This is much to be regretted, as from those sections many of our best winter apples are usually obtained.—*Balt. Sun*.

Spirits Taking a Horn. A few weeks ago, two ladies, (Mrs. Garner and Miss Vincent) arrived in Newark, and were shortly afterwards announced as "Trumpet Mediums." In a very short time rumors began to circulate that all other phases of spiritualism were eclipsed; that the spirits of the ladies in charge were quite clearly and distinctly discharging the unenviable practice of uttering words; turning a cold shoulder to all material agencies, and making their communications by word of mouth (or rather trumpet). Being somewhat incredulous, and of an inquiring mind, on Tuesday evening we repaired to the "spiritual rendezvous," in order to ascertain what truth Madam Rumor had carried forth.

We found some half a dozen seekers for knowledge of unseen things present. Our first care was to make a thorough examination of the room; we explored every hidden recess, and are confident that the demonstrations we witnessed were independent of all material agencies. A half circle of chairs was placed before a dinner table, which had been broken off. We examined the horns and found nothing suspicious about them, nothing differing from other horns.—The door was locked, and the medium, Miss Vincent, (Mrs. Garner being in Dresden) seated herself at the end of the circle. The lights were blown out, and several pieces of church music sung. At the expiration of about five minutes, we heard a sound as if a ball had been shot into the room, accompanied with a quick flash of phosphoric light, when it began to rock upon the stand of the medium; it was with us. (Cheers and loud applause.)

All was hushed as death, and a deep feeling of solemnity seemed to pervade the entire circle. Presently the horn slowly ascended the wall, crept along the ceiling and then flew off in different directions about the room. The medium requested the spirit to manifest itself to members of the Circle; immediately it passed along, giving each a gentle rap and an opportunity for feeling it. It returned to the stand, and the medium inquired if it had any communications to make.

The horn instantly left the stand and rushed through the room with great velocity, and soot and smoke steam escaping from an engine, and scarcely without power.

After making several circuits of the room it halted, and stood in air, just before the circle, and a voice, which no unaided mortal should be suspected of imitating, slowly but rather indistinctly uttered:—"Ye are the children of earth, but I am the child of heaven, invisible." The voice, undoubtedly came from the horn, and was of so much power that it could have been heard a square. It sounded as the voice of a person speaking through a horned breathing. Several communications were received said to have come from spirit land, and descriptions of departed ones, which are said to have been accurate.

Conversation was continued with the spirit until about ten minutes, when he dropped his hands and bade us adieu.

The candle was re-lit, and the circle broken up, every member of which was fully convinced that a supernatural agency controlled the horn.

The most curious part of the manifestation is, however, the fact that after the demonstrations the interior of the horn, which before the circle was formed was clean and bright, was found, upon examination, to be thickly coated with a limy substance.

The whole work may be an imposture, the skillful work of a cunning brain, but we are confident the agency was independent of the material. She was seated in the circle, and the horn was held in her hands, and by one of our citizens, in whose honesty we have great confidence, and her voice was often heard at the same time the horn was speaking. Mrs. Van Buskirk, the lady at whose house the mediums are staying, enjoys the confidence of the community, and she states that often in the night the horn will visit the bed of the mediums, and hold long conversations with them, and that she has often been awakened by these nocturnal visitations.—*Newark (Ohio) Times*.

THE TRICKS OF TRADE. The New York News says:—"A friend informs us that he yesterday purchased some beautifully red and apparently ripe peaches from a fruit seller opposite the Post Office, and that on peeling them he found them perfectly green under the skin, the seller having painted the skins red in order to make them saleable."

On the 12th instant, by the Rev. G. Summers, Mr. JOHN R. GARRETT, and Miss VIRGINIA A. BURGESS—both of Frederick county—formerly of Fairfax.

OBITUARY. DIED on Tuesday morning, the 17th instant, after a few days illness, LUCINDA, daughter of Mary R. and John M. Scott, of Loudoun county, Va., aged three years, four months, and thirteen days.

How sad the thought, how keen the sting, That cruel death, do ever bring! Early in the morning, just peeping above the horizon, a beautiful star of soft light, looked up, to catch some more—Around its lofty admirers, it shed, or awhile, the mild lustre of its beauty, and then hid behind the blazing sun of Heaven. So this lovely star of teeming youth and beauty, in the morning of life appeared, poured forth the light of her pure and innocent nature, attracted the attention of all, and when her time came, she peacefully departed, leaving behind her the Son of Righteousness, to rise no more and the Resurrection morn.—Then looking above the horizon of eternity, mother, father, all ye who love God, hasten to stand upon those lofty hills of Heaven, as you now stand upon the hills of earth, beyond which you have seen the goal, and gaze upon that angelic host, consisting of TWENTY AND A HALF THOUSAND, who are waiting for you, and with all God's elect, shining around His throne forever.

Mother, later, weep no more, Christ to lead, has gone before, In His arms those lambs He bore, Follow Him, and Him adore!

DIED, on the 24th of July, at his residence, in Frederick county, Va., after a brief illness, STEPHEN PRITCHARD, aged 81 years, 6 months, and 9 days, leaving a widow, children, and numerous relatives and friends. He was an honest man, God-fearing work, and was held in high esteem by all who knew him.

At his residence, "Pine Ridge," in Fairfax County, on Tuesday, the 20th July, 1858, after a protracted and severe illness, CHARLES STEWART, esq., in the 77th year of his age.

THE SUBSCRIBER wishing to return South offers for sale the place upon which he resides, consisting of TWENTY AND A HALF ACRES, situated in Fairfax County, upon the old Leesburg Road, which separates it from the grounds of the Theological Seminary.

The DWELLING is a two story frame building, (completed in the Fall of 1856) containing five good sized rooms, exclusive of kitchen, storeroom, and pantry. A well of excellent water at the door.

It is proximate to Alexandria, and the neighborhood affording the best society, makes it desirable, if only for a Summer residence.

Possession given immediately. For terms, &c., apply either through the Seminary Post Office, or upon the premises, to Fairfax Co., Va. 27—6071. A. C. N. SMETS.

FRUIT CANS.—A very superior article of Self-Sealing Cans, for preserving FRUITS, manufactured, and for sale by H. I. GREGORY.

INSIDE OIL, warranted pure, just received, and for sale by J. R. PIERPOINT, Aug 14 No. 1725 E. cor. of King & Wash. sts.

#### Loudoun County Items.

The Friends Quarterly Meeting held at Goose Creek in this County, on Sunday last, was as usual, largely attended. Several interesting discourses were delivered on the occasion.

August Court passed off last week very quietly. A large number of the "sovereign" people were brought before, and each of whom seemed to enjoy themselves in old fashioned August Court style.

The Union Cemetery, was incorporated in 1852 as a burial place forever free for all denominations; its charter is a very liberal one. Among its ornaments is a very handsome monument to the memory of Gen. Rust, who has filled so large a space in the County of Loudoun for nearly half a century. The proposed monument to Gen. C. F. Mercer will be erected here, and it is hoped will do credit to the liberality and taste of the people of his favorite resting place, old Loudoun.

We understand that the sale of Mr. George W. Johnston's property was largely attended, and that very fair prices were obtained for all sorts of stock. Corn was sold on a credit of thirty days at 75 cents per bushel, and Wheat at 111, 110 and 125 cents according to quality. Cows ranged from \$21 to \$34, and the Horses brought, (some of them) upwards of \$100, sucking Colts sold for about \$40. Of course there was a considerable sacrifice in the Farming Implements.

We are sorry to say, that our hitherto promising corn fields now require rain, and if it does not descend plentifully within a few days our hopes of a large yield will be sadly disappointed. The field of A. C. Truitt & Co., owned by James Truitt, Esq., is much advanced than any other.—*Loudoun Mirror*.

Jefferson County, Va. FIRE IN THE COUNTRY.—The Barn of Capt. Jas. G. Hurt, of this county, was burned on Saturday morning last. The origin of the fire was in the careless use of fire by one of the captain's servants in attempting to burn a barrel of manure in a shed adjoining the barn, in which a large quantity of hay had been stored away. The fire from the nest quickly communicated to the hay and in a few minutes the whole barn was in flames, and beyond the hope of rescue. The fire residence of Capt. H. narrowly escaped destruction. In addition to the barn a considerable quantity of grain and provender were destroyed, among which we name three stacks of wheat, about fifty barrels of corn and a large quantity of hay and oats, amounting in value, it is supposed, to some two thousand dollars. This is a severe loss at this time.

The Sappington Hotel property with stabling attached was sold on Monday last at public auction. Wells J. Hawkes, esq., purchaser at \$5,450.

One night last week, the smoke-house of Mr. John McKnight, in the neighborhood of Duffield's Depot, in this county, was broken open and robbed of nearly the whole of its contents.

The smoke-house of Mrs. Catharine Seibert, of Berkeley county, was broken open on Saturday night last, and about 17 hams and shoulders of bacon taken therefrom.—*Charleston Spirit of Jefferson*.

Prince George's, Md. TRIAL TRIP OF THE GEORGE WEEMS.—The beautiful new steamer George Weems of the Patuxent Line, made her trial trip on Tuesday, and performed to the satisfaction of a number of invited guests who were on board.

RACE AT BLADENBURG.—Quite an interesting race came off over the Bladensburg Course on Saturday last, the 14th inst., between Mr. J. W. P. Newby's horse, "Stephen A. Douglas," and Mr. Geo. T. Crawford's horse "John Graham." "Graham" bore his colors in front in a very handsome manner. There will be another race over the same course to-morrow the 21st instant, between "John Graham" and Mr. Brown's bay mare.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—On Thursday last, pursuant to public notice, C. M. Magruder, esq., Attorney, Esq., sold at public sale, at Saratoga's Tavern, the farm belonging to E. Piny Bryan, esq., situated in the Ninth District. The farm contains 287 acres, and sold for \$32,650 per acre, and was purchased by Samuel H. Berry, esq. We understand Mr. Berry has since sold this farm to our worthy and efficient Register of Wills, William A. Jarboe, esq.

CEREMONIAL APPOINTMENT.—We learn that the Vestry of Trinity Church, in this place, have elected the Rev. Mr. Kershaw, at present assistant Rector of Trinity Church, in Washington, to the Rectorship of the first named Church. It is not known, as yet, whether Mr. Kershaw will accept the appointment or not.

ORPHANS' COURT.—There will be an adjourned meeting of the Orphans' Court on Tuesday next, the 24th instant.—*Planters' Advocate*.

THE GREAT BEAUTIFIER SO LONG UNSUCCESSFULLY SOUGHT FOR AT LAST! For it restores permanently gray hair to original color; cures luxuriantly bald heads; removes all dandruff, itching, and all scurf, and restores the hair to its original color, health, and gloss; and will preserve it to any imaginable age; removes, as if by magic, all blotches, &c., from the face, and cures all neuralgia and nervous head ache. See circular and the following:

DOVER, N. H., Feb. 2d, 1857.—PROF. O. J. WOOD & CO.—GENTS: Within a few days we have received so many orders and calls for Prof. O. J. WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE, that to-day we were compelled to send to Boston for a quantity, (the 6 dozen you forwarded all being sold) while we might order a quantity from you. Every bottle we have sold seems to have produced three or four new customers, and the approbation and patronage it receives from the most substantial and worthy citizens of our vicinity, fully convince us that it is a most valuable preparation.

Send us as soon as may be, one gross of \$1 size, and one dozen \$4 size, and believe us yours very respectfully. (Signed) DANIEL LATHROP & CO. HICKORY GROVE, ST. CHARLES CO., MO., Nov. 19, 1856.—PROF. O. J. WOOD—Dear Sir: Some time last summer we were induced to use some of your HAIR RESTORATIVE, and its effects were so wonderful, we feel it our duty to try it and the all end, to report it.

Our little son had for some time been perfectly covered with sores, and some called it scald head. The hair almost entirely came off in consequence, when a friend, seeing his sufferings, advised us to use your RESTORATIVE; we did so with little hope of success, but, to our surprise, and that of our friends, a very few applications removed the disease entirely, and a new and luxuriant crop of hair soon started out,